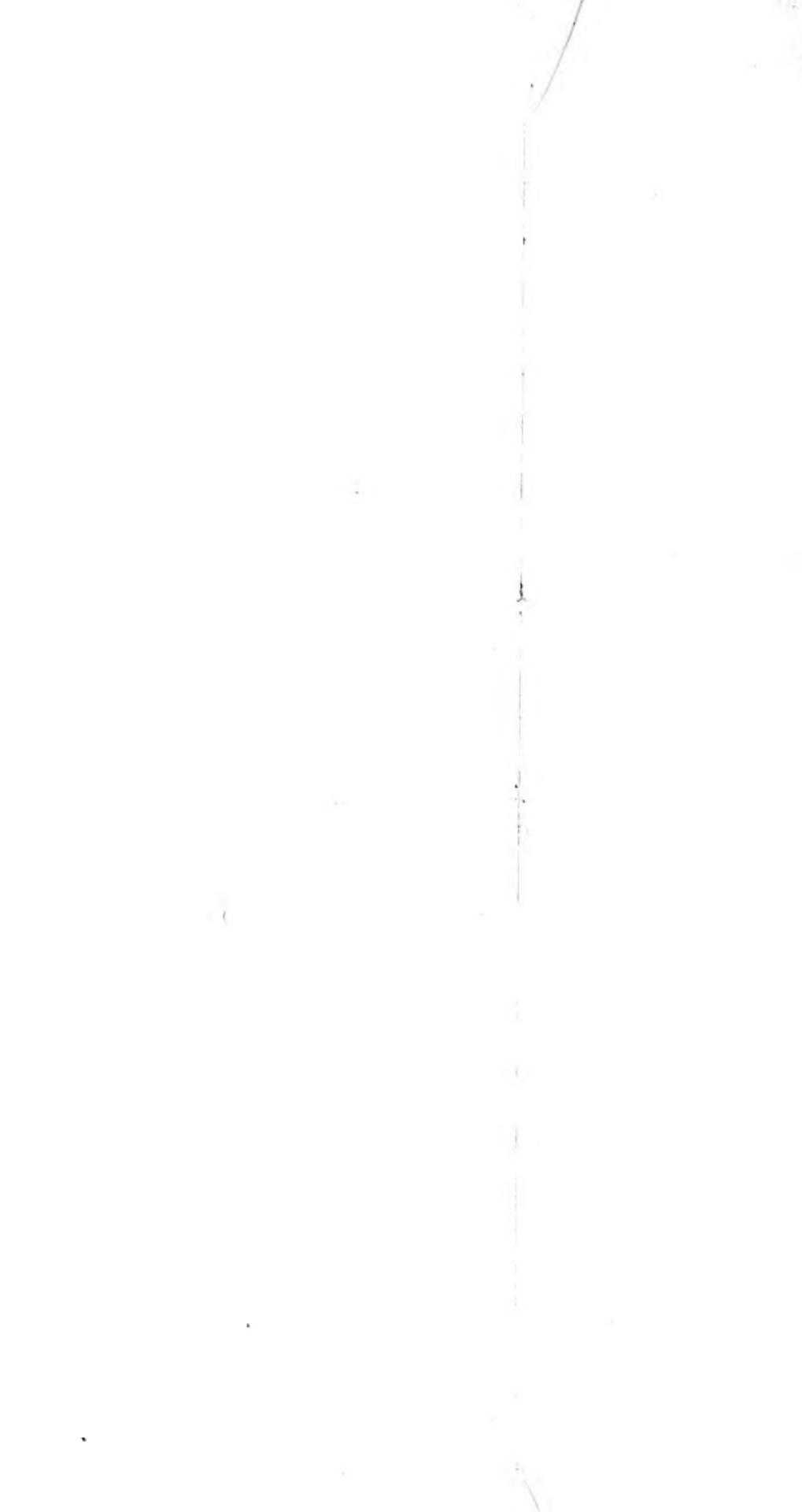


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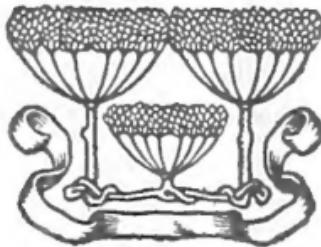


62.85

MOORE'S NURSERIES



**SPRING
1922**



**1266 WASHINGTON AVE.
OGDEN, UTAH**

REMARKS

Owing to the fact that agents of several outside nurseries are continually circulating the report that we have retired from the nursery business, (this being father to the wish) we beg to state that we have been in the business for the past forty years, and are still doing business at the same stand—and on the same principles.

ORDER EARLY—All kinds of nursery stock has been very scarce and high in price the past few years, and there is still a great shortage in some varieties. For this reason we advise the placing of orders early, while there is a full stock from which to make your selection. Order by mail or in person, if possible, as telephone orders are very often the cause of mistakes.

SIZE OF TREES—The age and height of trees mean but little or nothing. Caliper (diameter) is what counts. Trees planted too closely together in nursery rows will grow to a good height, but are likely to have a poor root system and be lacking in vitality. Trees one year of age from bud, in most varieties, are more certain to grow, make better formed trees, and have been found to bear paying crops as early as two-year-old trees planted at the same time.

ALL FRUITS listed herein are named about in their order of ripening.

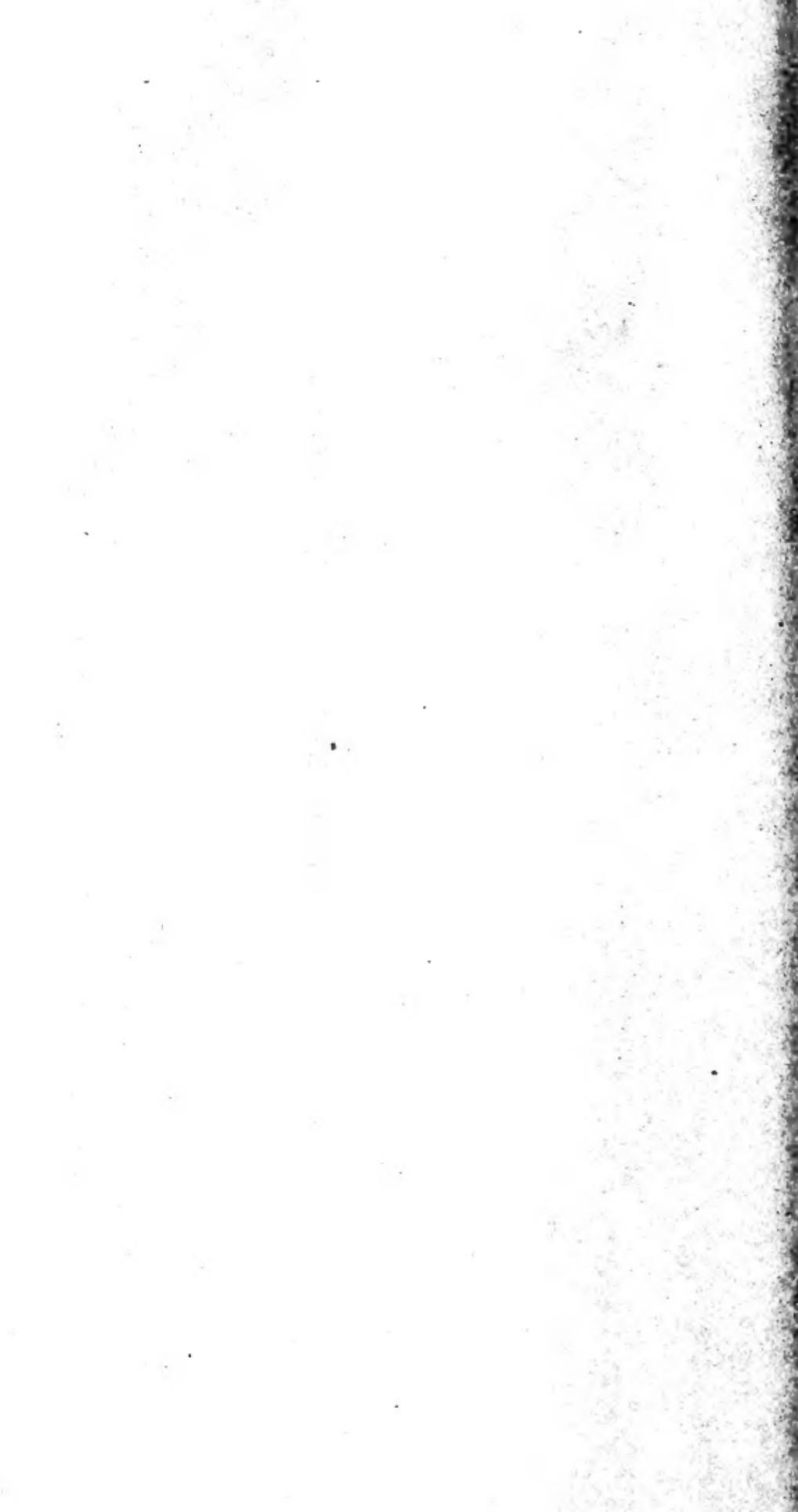
PRICE LIST--SPRING, 1922

MOORE'S NURSERIES

Apple trees—2 years, 4/5 ft., $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ " caliper.....	\$0.60 each; \$ 50.00 per 100
Pear trees—1 year, 4/5 ft., $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ " caliper.....	.75 each; 60.00 per 100
Cherry trees—1 year, $\frac{3}{4}$ ft., $\frac{1}{2}"$ caliper.....	1.25 each; 100.00 per 100
Apricot trees (Cot. root)—1 year, 4/5 ft., $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ " caliper.....	.75 each; 60.00 per 100
Apricot trees (Peach root)—1 year, 4/5 ft., $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}"$ caliper.....	.60 each; 50.00 per 100
Plum trees (Peach root)—1 year, 4/5 ft., $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}"$ caliper.....	.60 each; 50.00 per 100
Prune trees (Peach root)—1 year, 4/5 ft., $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}"$ caliper.....	.60 each; 50.00 per 100
Peach trees—1 year, 4/5 ft., $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}"$ caliper.....	.50 each; 40.00 per 100
Grape vines, Concord—2 years, No. 1.....	\$0.25 each; \$2.00 per 10; \$17.50 per 100
Grape vines, Concord—1 year, No. 1.....	.15 each; 1.25 per 10; 10.00 per 100
Grape vines, Muscat—2 years, No. 1.....	.25 each; 2.00 per 10;
Grape vines, Black Pearl—2 years, No. 1.....	.25 each; 2.00 per 10;
Gooseberry bushes, Chautauqua.....	.30 each; 2.50 per 10; 20.00 per 100
Gooseberry bushes, Poorman's.....	.25 each; 2.00 per 10;

Raspberry, Marlboro.....	.10 each;	.50 per 10;	5.00 per 100
Raspberry, Cumberland.....	.10 each;	.75 per 10;	6.00 per 100
Blackberry, Evergreen.....	.15 each;	1.25 per 10;	10.00 per 100
Loganberry20 each;	1.75 per 10;	15.00 per 100
Poplar, Carolina—10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2½" caliper.....	\$1.00 each;	\$75.00 per 100	
Poplar, Carolina—10 to 12 ft., 1¼ to 1½" caliper.....	.50 each;		
Sycamore, European—8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½" caliper.....	2.00 each;		
Box Elder, (Budded)—10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2¾" caliper.....	1.50 each;		
Box Elder (Budded)—8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½" caliper.....	1.00 each;		
Maple, Norway—8 to 10 ft., 1½ to 1¾" caliper.....	2.00 each;		
Maple, Silver—8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½" caliper.....	1.75 each;		
Maple, Schwedler's—8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½" caliper.....	2.00 each;		
Catalpa—8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½" caliper.....	1.75 each;		
Birch, Cut-leaf Weeping—5 to 6 ft.....	1.75 5.00	each;	
Walnut, English—6 to 8 ft., 1¼ to 1½" caliper.....	1.00 each;		
Spruce, Norway—3 to 4 ft.....	5.00 each;		
Spruce, Colo. Blue—2½ to 5 ft.....	6.00 each;		
Snowball—2 ft.....	.60 each;		
Mock Orange—2 ft.....	.60 each;		
Spirea, Van Houttei—2 ft.....	.60 each;		
Lilac, French (Budded)—2 ft.....	.60 each;		
Barberry, Thunbergi—2 ft.....	.60 each;		
Forsythia—1½"50 each;		
English Privet.....	.06 each		
Rose Bushes.....	.60 each		
Mallow Marvel.....	.35 each		
Alaska Daisy.....	.10 each		
Paeonia50 each		
Honeysuckle, Hall's Japan.....	.50 each		
Clematis, Paniculati.....	.50 each		
Clematis, Jackmanii.....	.75 each		
Virginia Creeper.....	.40 each		
Boston Ivy.....	.50 each		
Wistaria, Chinese.....	.75 each		
Rhubarb, Moore's Stringless.....	.35 each		
Rhubarb, English.....	.20 each		
Asparagus roots—2 yr.....	\$0.05 each;	\$.40 per 10;	\$3.00 per 100
Sage		\$.10 each;	\$.75 per 10

The above prices for first class stock only. Inferior trees may be had at lower prices, but they are not cheap at any price. Such trees are propagated by using cheap roots and by other methods known to the trade. Five cents saved on the price of a tree now, often means the loss of that many dollars later on.



HINTS ON PLANTING

First—Be sure that roots of trees and plants are kept moist and well covered from time of leaving nursery until planted.

Second—Dig holes larger and deeper than necessary to receive roots in their natural position without bending. Place tree in center of hole and fill with fine top soil, working same well among the roots. When about two-thirds filled with soil, fill hole with water and when water has settled finish filling with soil; firm soil gently with the foot and rake surface level.

Third—When through planting, if one-year old trees, cut back to a uniform height of about thirty inches from the ground. Side limbs, if any, should be cut close to body of tree. Peach trees should have side limbs cut to within one inch of body of tree. If two-year-old trees, there will be from three to six branches. Cut out all but three or four limbs suitable to form a well balanced top, and cut each side limb back to four or five inches from body of tree, leaving leader or center limb twenty to twenty-four inches long.

Fourth—if weather is warm and dry water thoroughly every six or eight days. Soil should be stirred with a hoe, as soon as dry enough to work mellow, after each watering.

Fifth—if trees are dry and shriveled when received, bury in moist soil for five or six days. If frozen, do not open box or bale, but bury until frost is drawn out.

Sixth—Never allow manure to come in contact with roots of newly planted trees or shrubs, but if put on top of ground after planting it is of benefit as a mulch.

Seventh—Never handle trees in frosty or windy weather. Set trees an inch or two deeper than they stood in nursery.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

READ CAREFULLY BEFORE ORDERING

TERMS CASH—With order or before delivery. No reservation of stock will be made unless 20 per cent of purchase price accompanies order except by special arrangement.

THIS LIST cancels all previous quotations and is subject to change without notice except on orders already booked.

LOCAL DELIVERY—No charge for delivery to any part of the city on orders of \$5.00 or more, if cash accompanies order; otherwise there will be a charge of \$1.00 for each delivery.

Delivery usually commences about March 15th and continues until May 1st, but seasons vary so that we cannot plant by the calendar and must be governed by prevailing conditions.

APPLE TREES

Plant 30 to 40 feet each way.

Yellow Transparent—Medium to large; pale waxen yellow; of best quality. Tree hardy and bears young.

Red Astrachan—Above medium in size; deep crimson, juicy, acid; a kitchen apple of best quality. Very slow in coming into bearing.

Banana—Tree vigorous, fruit medium to large, smooth and handsome; gold and yellow with blush cheek.

Delicious—Large, ribbed and irregular; flesh sub-acid.

Jonathan—Medium size, skin yellow, nearly covered with dark red.

W. W. Pearmain—Medium, yellow, quality best; prolific.

Rome Beauty—Large, yellow and bright red. Flesh tender and juicy; tree a moderate grower.

Whitney (Crab)—Large, striped with red; tree very hardy.

PEAR TREES

Plant 20 to 25 feet each way.

Bartlett—The most popular of all pears; buttery and melting, with a rich, musky flavor. A young and constant bearer.

Kieffer—The Kieffer holds the position among pears that the Ben Davis does among apples. The tree is remarkably thrifty and healthy, and is seldom affected with blight.

CHERRY TREES

Plant 18 to 20 feet each way.

Montmorency—Red, productive, ten days later than Early Richmond.

Napoleon—Large, pale yellow, red cheek, firm.

Bing—Large, black, firm, juicy, sweet.

Lambert—Fruit large, mahogany colored, firm, sweet.

APRICOT TREES

Plant 18 to 20 feet each way.

Jones—Medium, yellow, red cheek.

Moorpark—A favorite canning variety.

PLUM AND PRUNE TREES

Plant 16 to 18 feet each way.

Fellenberg Prune—(Italian Prune, Large German Prune) medium to large, dark purple.

French Prune—Medium size, violet purple, juicy, sweet.

Peach—Very large, reddish purple, flesh pale yellow, early.

Satsuma—Medium, reddish brown, flesh dark red.

PEACH TREES

Plant 16 to 18 feet each way.

Mayflower—Large as the Alexander and a week or ten days earlier. Dark red; semi-cling.

Alexander—Size medium, skin greenish white, shaded and splashed with red; semi-cling.

Hale's Early—Medium to large, red cheek, juicy, sweet; semi-cling.

Early Elberta—Fruit of good size, skin light orange with crimson cheek. Flesh firm and of fine texture.

J. H. Hale—Originated by J. H. Hale, the great Peach King of Georgia. This is claimed to be the best yellow freestone peach in cultivation.

Elberta—Large, yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, rather coarse and very firm.

Tuscan Cling—Large, yellow, fine shipper, early; one of the best for canning.

Heath Cling—Large, creamy white.

GRAPES

Plant 6 by 8 feet; 905 plants per acre.

Concord—Bunch and berry medium; fair quality, black. Vine vigorous, succeeds everywhere.

Black Pearl—Both fruit and vine would indicate this to be a cross between the American and foreign varieties. The vine, while not so hardy as Concord, is hardy enough to stand on trellis without winter protection. The fruit ripens early and is exceedingly sweet and meaty, equaling in quality the best foreign or California variety.

Muscat of Alexandria—Bunch large, berry large, oval, pale amber; flesh firm. Vine tender.

GOOSEBERRIES

Plant 6 feet each way; 1210 plants per acre.

Craghead Poorman's, Brigham City, Etc.)
—Bush strong and vigorous. Fruit medium to large, color red. Perfectly free from mildew in some sections, affected more or less in others.

Chautauqua — Large, productive; color greenish yellow; best canning variety.

CURRENTS

Plant 5 feet each way; 1724 plants per acre.

Perfection—Bright red, mild, plenty of pulp with few seeds. Less acid, of better quality and more prolific than any other large currant in cultivation. Should have rich soil.

Boskoop—A new black variety that excels all the older sorts in vigor of growth, productiveness and size of fruit.

RASPBERRIES

Plant 2 by 6 feet; 3630 plants per acre.

Marlboro—Beautiful bright scarlet; large, firm. Bush hardy and productive.

Cumberland—Largest and best Black Cap.

BLACKBERRY

Plant 3 by 6 feet.

Lucretia Dewberry—Or trailing Blackberry; large; very early.

Evergreen Blackberry—Vine very vigorous grower and thorny. Fruit small, but if planted on high dry soil, and vine kept well cut back, is very prolific.

Loganberry—A cross between the Blackberry and Red Raspberry. Vine a very rampant grower, on good soil often making a growth of fifteen to twenty feet a season. Berries of good size, but a shy bearer. It is claimed if plants are grown on trellis, vines are more hardy and more prolific.

STRAWBERRIES

Plant 1½ by 3½ feet, 8712 plants per acre.

Location and soil have so much to do with success that it is difficult to name any one variety that will do equally well in every place. Growers should test the different sorts and find which is best adapted to their soil before planting heavily of any variety.

GARDEN ROOTS

Asparagus—French Giant. Dig trenches 12 to 14 inches deep and 2 to 5 feet apart. In these put 4 or 5 inches of well-rotted manure, and on this 3 to 4 inches of mellow soil. Lay roots in trench 14 to 16 inches apart, then fill trench with good rich soil, leaving roots 4 to 5 inches below the surface. Do not cut until the second year, and then only lightly.

Rhubarb—Varieties, English and Moore's Stringless. For canning or cooking, quality unsurpassed. Rhubarb succeeds best in deep rich soil. The richer the better.

Sage—Holt's Mammoth. This is the largest and finest variety known, does not seed, is propagated by dividing the roots.

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

Carolina Poplar—A very rapid growing tree with large, deep green leaves. Tree hardy.

European Sycamore—A handsome tree with bright green leaves, often 8 to 10 inches in width.

Box Elder—A tree of rapid, spreading growth. Valuable for producing a quick, dense shade. I have in stock trees that have been budded from male trees. These trees will be of better form than the common Box Elder, and will not produce seed.

Norway Maple—Of compact habit, broad, deep, green leaves. The most popular and the best of all the maples.

Silver Maple—Foilage bright green above and silvery underneath.

Schwedler's Maple—A beautiful variety, with young leaves of bright purplish or crimson color, changing to purplish-green.

Birch—Cut Leaved Weeping—Tall, slender, yet vigorous growth; graceful, drooping branches, silvery white bark and delicately cut foilage.

Catalpa—Leaves large, heart-shaped. Large bunches of white flowers, marked with purple and yellow spots.

English Walnut—6 to 8 feet.

EVERGREEN TREES

For local delivery Evergreen trees, with the exception of pines, are taken up with a ball of soil on the roots, which is securely covered with burlap. In planting, dig a hole where tree is to stand, place tree in hole just as received from the nursery, cut the string that holds burlap in place, and, if soil is unbroken, lift tree gently and remove all burlap. If soil is broken and likely to fall away from the roots, do not attempt to remove the burlap, but lay it out smooth from the stem of the tree. Fill in carefully with fine, moist soil, which should be made firm enough by tramping to prevent roots being moved by the tree swaying in the wind.

Norway Spruce—A compact, symmetrical-growing tree, the branches assuming a graceful drooping habit with age.

Colorado Blue Spruce—A native tree of the Rocky Mountains and one of the most beautiful of all evergreens. The foliage ranges from a rich silvery blue to dark green. Tree hardy and will succeed on a greater variety of soils than other evergreens.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

Snowball—An old shrub of large size, with large globular clusters of pure white flowers.

Mock Orange—A rapid growing shrub producing a mass of snow-white flowers similar to orange blossoms.

Van Houttei—The grandest of all the spireas. When in flower is a complete fountain of white bloom, the foliage hardly showing.

Lilac—Great improvement has been made in this well-known old favorite. Some of the newer kinds are very fine.

English Privet — When well trimmed, makes one of the most ornamental hedges.

Barberry, Japan—A pretty species, of dwarf habit, small foliage, green, changing to a beautiful coppery red in autumn.

Forsythia—Flowers bright golden; foliage glossy green. A fine hardy shrub.

ROSES

Our Roses are outdoor grown and on own roots, young and thrifty. They should not be compared with the discarded, exhausted green-house plants often found on our market.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES, HARDY.

General Jacqueminot—Bright, shining crimson, very rich and velvety. One of the best.

Prince Camille de Rohan—Very dark, rich velvety crimson, passing to intense maroon.

Paul Neyron—Flowers very large, bright pink, very double. Bush has but few thorns.

Frau Karl Druschki—Pure snow white, long painted buds, large full flower; hardy. Very suitable for cemetery planting.

HYBRID TEA ROSES, OR HALF HARDY

Gruss an Teplitz—Bright scarlet, shading to velvety crimson, superb.

Winne Davis—Clear, bright, satiny pink, flowers large and showy.

La France—A most profuse bloomer; rose color, changing to silver pink; large and full, with tea fragrance.

Killarney Pink—Deep shell-pink, long pointed buds with large flowers. Very free and perpetual.

Sunburst—Deep cadmium-yellow with orange-yellow center; large, full and beautiful form.

Madame Caroline Testout—Brilliant satiny-rose, deepening at center and bordered with silvery-rose.

Henriette, H. T.—One of the finest for bedding, garden and cut-flower purposes. Blooms erect on long stems; buds long and pointed. Color fiery orange-crimson.

Kaiserin, A. V.—Creamy white, a strong, vigorous grower and constant bloomer.

CLIMBING ROSES

American Pillar—Large single flowers of rich rosy-pink, approaching brilliant carmine, a glint of white at center and golden-yellow stamens. Profuse of bloom.

Clbg. American Beauty—Heavy strong grower, hardy everywhere. Color rich red, passing to crimson. Very popular.

Flower of Fairfield—Vigorous The Ever-blooming Crimson Rambler, resembling Crimson Rambler in growth and bloom.

Poul's Scarlet Climber, W.—Vivid scarlet, shaded crimson, makes a brilliant display for a long period of time in the garden. A wonderful new climbing Rose.

Silver Moon—Flowers very large. Pure white in color; petals of great substance, beautifully cupped, forming a clematis-like flower.

Clbg. Sunburst—Same as the well-known bush; strong and vigorous and quite hardy.

HARDY PERENNIALS AND BULBS

Mallow Marvel—The large flowers (six to seven inches in diameter) appear early in August and continue without intermission until checked by frost. Colors: Crimson, white and pink.

Alaska Daisy—The flowers are immense; pure white with yellow center. Plant not so tall as the Shasta, and does not need staking.

Paeonies—The most beautiful of all hardy perennial plants, rivaling the rose in perfection of bloom, coloring and fragrance. They are of the easiest culture and thrive in any soil, but give best results if planted in deep, rich, well drained loam. Plant two inches below the surface. Tops of Paeonies will often make a growth of 8 to 10 inches and then die back suddenly in June or July; but the roots are not dead.

No. 1—Pure white; center flecked with crimson; very fragrant and extra large.

No. 2.—Bright, clear, dark pink; very full, double, and fragrant.

No. 3.—Rich crimson maroon; compact and very double. One of the best dark paeonies.

CLIMBING VINES

Hall's Japan Honeysuckle—A vigorous, almost evergreen sort, with pure white flowers, changing to yellow.

Clematis Paniculata—Of a rapid growth. Flowers are of medium size, fragrant, pure white and borne in tremendous sheets in September. Fine for trellis or porch.

Clematis Jackmanni—Large, velvety, violet-purple; profuse bloomer.

Virginia Creeper—Has beautiful deep green leaves that change to crimson in autumn.

Boston Ivy—A beautiful climbing vine. It clings firmly to walls, its overlapping foliage giving them the appearance of being shingled with deep green leaves. The plant is very slow and delicate at first, but gains in strength with age.

Chinese Wisteria—A fine rapid growing climber; has long pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers. Bloom in May and June.

CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION OF NURSERY STOCK

Salt Lake City, Utah, Jan. 12, 1922

This is to Certify, That the nursery stock for sale by D. M. Moore, of Ogden City, County of Weber, State of Utah, has been inspected by a duly authorized inspector, in compliance with Section 17, Chapter 101, Session Laws Utah 1917, and amendments thereto, and has been found apparently free from dangerously injurious insects and plant diseases.

This certificate expires June 30, 1922.

Inspected by D. J. HAMMON

Dept. State Inspector